

Deben Rural District Council.

A N N U A L R E P O R T

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OF THE

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M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

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A N D S A N I T A R Y I N S P E C T O R .

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F O R T H E Y E A R 1949.

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The Chairman and Councillors,
Rural District Council of Deben.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my annual report for
the year 1949.

It has been my object in this report to
amplify to some small extent the purely factual style of
report of previous years. My purpose in doing so was
twofold. I wanted to convey to the Council as clear a
picture of the health and environmental state of the district
as possible, and secondly I hoped to make the report more
readable and less telegraphic than its predecessors.

It will be seen that I dwelt, perhaps
rather depressingly on the question of housing, which is one
of the biggest environmental problems of the present day.
In doing so I have endeavoured to draw together as many of
the various aspects of this many sided problem as might be
informative. We all know the solution to the problem but
unfortunately the means to effect it are lacking at present.

I would like to record here my gratitude
to the members and officials of the Council for their support
and co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C.H. IMRIE.

Medical Officer of Health.

1900-1901

1901-1902

1902-1903

1903-1904

1904-1905

1905-1906

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1939-1940

1940-1941

1941-1942

1942-1943

1943-1944

1944-1945

1945-1946

1946-1947

1947-1948

1948-1949

1949-1950

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health.

C.H. IMRIE, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

D. Jenkinson, M.I.Mun.E., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors.

RTW. Bedford, C.R.S.I.

A. F. Warrander, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(Food Inspectors Certificate)

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General Description of the District.

The Rural District of Deben came into being on 1st April, 1934 in accordance with the terms of the East Suffolk Review Order of that year. Basically, the district is formed from the former Woodbridge Rural District, but received parishes from the Rural Districts of Plomesgate, and Bosmere and Claydon.

The Woodbridge Rural District was composed of some 50 parishes and of these 46 now form the nucleus of the Deben Rural District. From Plomesgate, Deben received 18 parishes and Bosmere and Claydon contributed one. Thus the Rural District of Deben now totals 65 parishes.

The district has an area of 109,974 acres, and lies along the East Coast between the Rivers Alde in the North and Orwell in the South. The country is undulating in character with an elevation up to approximately 200 feet above sea level.

The district is, on the whole, well watered by numerous small rivers and rivulets. The Western half of the district is mainly heavy agricultural land, while the Eastern half has a lighter sandy soil and considerable heath-land. The coast itself is low and in places marshy and fringed by shingly beaches.

The density of population is low especially in the Northern and Eastern portions of the district. The parishes which lie in the S.E. corner, however, are sufficiently near to the Borough of Ipswich to act as dormitories and show a higher concentration of population than in other parts.

The industries of the district are in the main those associated with agriculture, either directly or indirectly.

The Communications both road and rail, centre on Woodbridge and Ipswich, but in the outlying parishes they are in some cases infrequent and difficult.

The population during the past 15 years has not altered materially although during the war years there was a small decline which was probably due to service in the Forces. It is noticeable that a large proportion of the rural families have lived in the neighbourhood for several generations.

1. The first of the three main points of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate housing for the people of the country. This is a serious problem which has caused much hardship and suffering. The Government should take immediate steps to provide adequate housing for all its people.

2. The second main point of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate education for the people of the country. This is a serious problem which has caused much hardship and suffering. The Government should take immediate steps to provide adequate education for all its people.

3. The third main point of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate health care for the people of the country. This is a serious problem which has caused much hardship and suffering. The Government should take immediate steps to provide adequate health care for all its people.

4. The fourth main point of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate employment opportunities for the people of the country. This is a serious problem which has caused much hardship and suffering. The Government should take immediate steps to provide adequate employment opportunities for all its people.

5. The fifth main point of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate social services for the people of the country. This is a serious problem which has caused much hardship and suffering. The Government should take immediate steps to provide adequate social services for all its people.

6. The sixth main point of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate infrastructure for the people of the country. This is a serious problem which has caused much hardship and suffering. The Government should take immediate steps to provide adequate infrastructure for all its people.

7. The seventh main point of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate environmental protection for the people of the country. This is a serious problem which has caused much hardship and suffering. The Government should take immediate steps to provide adequate environmental protection for all its people.

8. The eighth main point of the report is that the Government has failed to provide adequate justice for the people of the country. This is a serious problem which has caused much hardship and suffering. The Government should take immediate steps to provide adequate justice for all its people.

A. S T A T I S T I C S

General.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate for Mid 1949)	26,140
Area of District in Acres	109,974
Density of Population. Persons per acre	0.23
" " " " " Square mile	152.2
Number of inhabited houses at 31.12.49.	8183
Average number of persons per house.	3.2
Rateable Value of District	£121,263
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.	£499

Vital Statistics.

(a) Population.

Registrar Generals mid year estimates over 10 years.

1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
26140	25130	24410	23910	22570	23090	22640	23030	23900	25420

(b) Live Births.

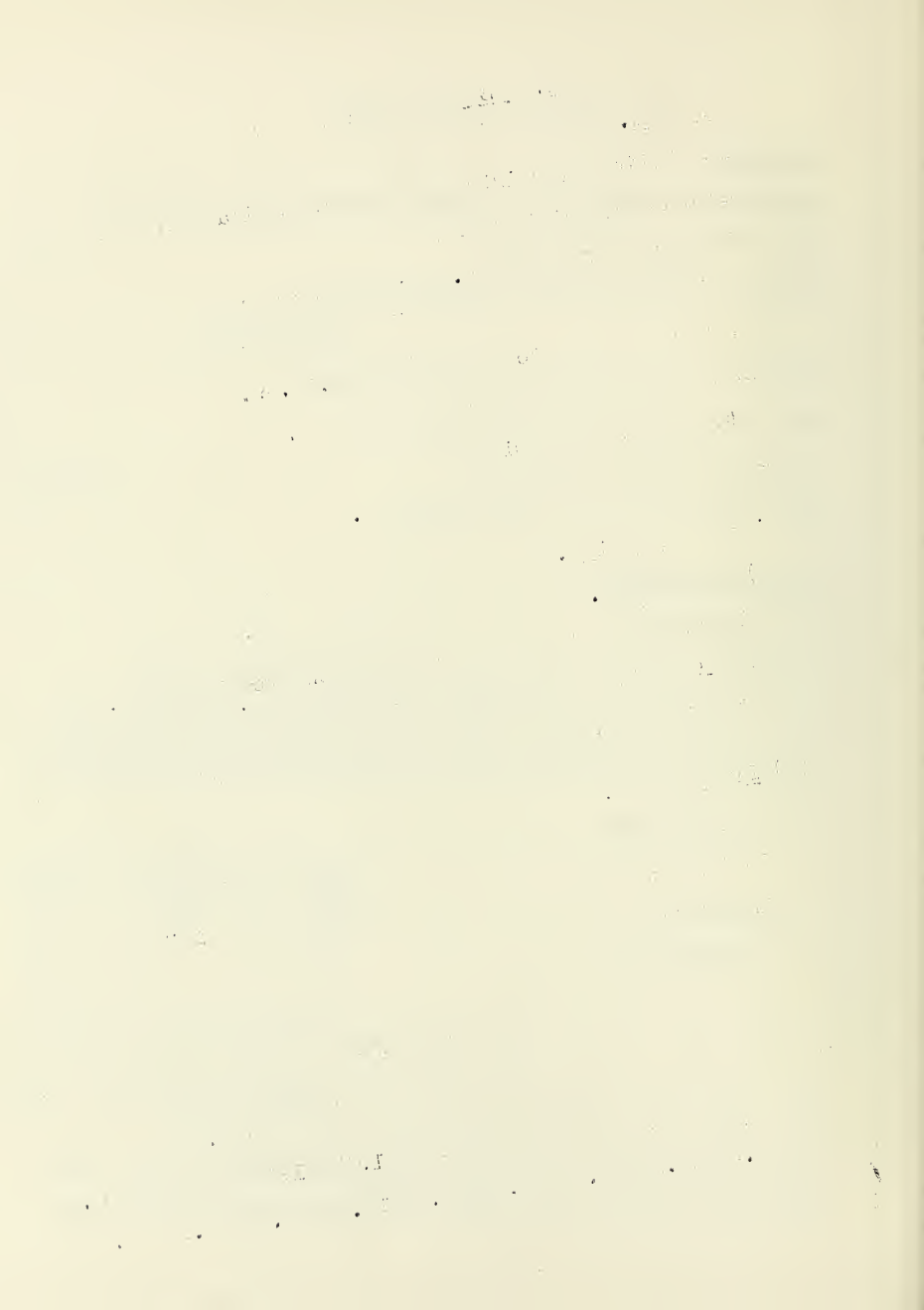
	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	205	207	412
Illegitimate	8	3	11
			423

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population-16.1

" " " England and Wales -16.7

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population for 10 years.

1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940.
16.1	16.9	19.17	18.4	16.4	17.8	14.8	15.3	12.0	12.1



(c) Still Births.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-
			4

Still Birth Rate per 1000	Total Births	-9.4
" " " " "	population	-0.05
" " " "	England & Wales	-0.39

Still Birth Rate per 1000 population for 10 years.

1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
0.03	0.19	0.45	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.71	0.60	0.31	0.27

(d) Deaths. (All causes)

Male	Female	Total
180	117	297

Death Rate (corrected for Transfers)	11.36
" " England & Wales	11.7

Death Rate per 1000 population for 10 years.

1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
11.32	10.06	12.7	12.05	12.7	12.8	12.4	13.2	12.6	13.9

Deaths from Puerperal Causes NIL

" " Other Maternal Causes NIL

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

All infants per 1000 live births	23.64
" " " " " " England & Wales	32.0
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	21.27
Illegitimate " " " " " " " "	9.99

Other Deaths.

Cancer (all ages)	39
Rate per 1000 population	1.49
Measles (all ages)	1
Whooping Cough (all ages)	NIL
Infantile Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	NIL
Tuberculosis (all forms and ages)	2

B. HOUSING.

Statistics for 1949.

Number of inhabited houses in the District at 31.12.49.	8183
Average number of persons per house	3.2

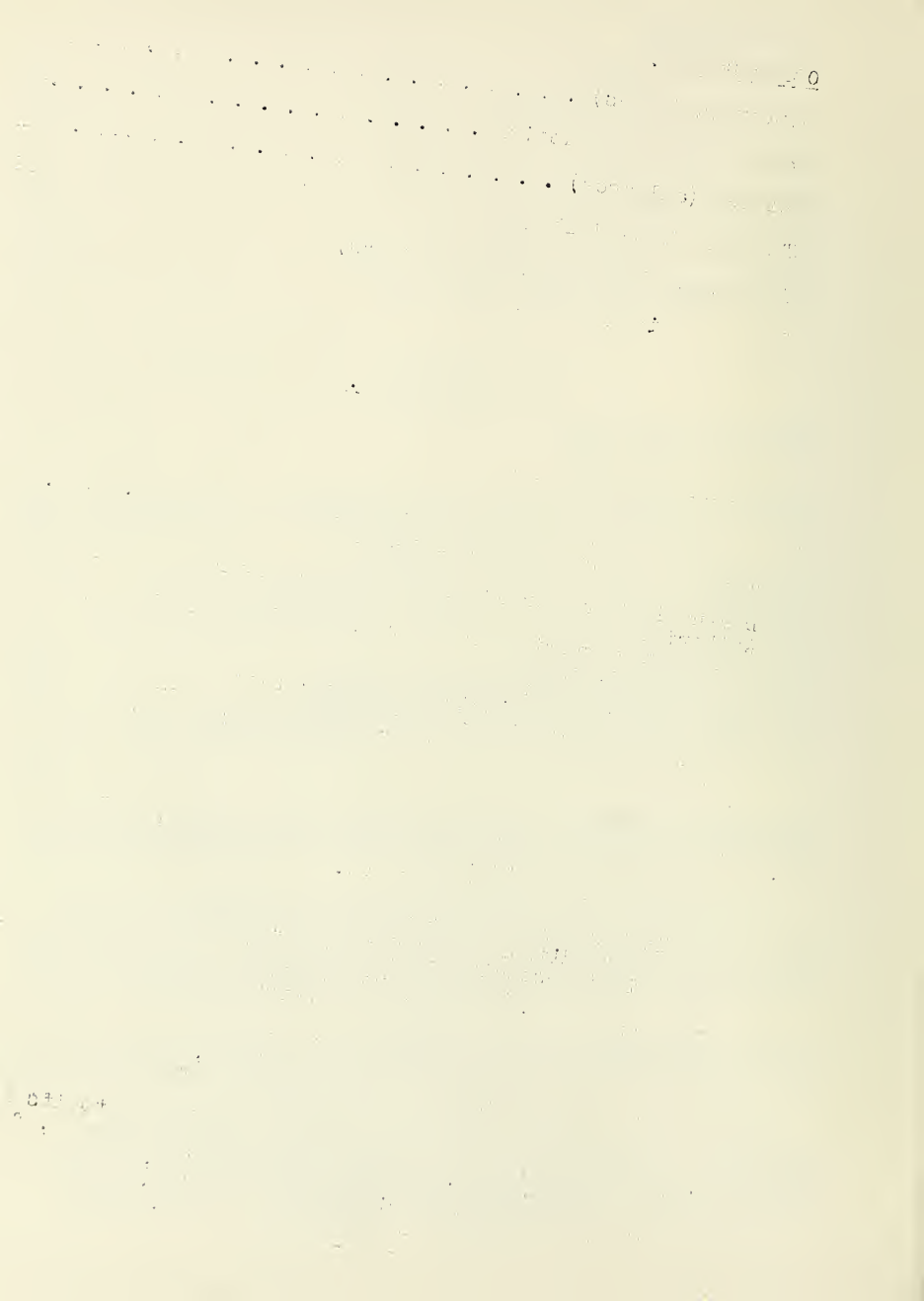
During 1949 number of new houses completed by Local Authority	50
Dwellings converted or otherwise rendered habitable by Local Authority	10
Huts in Camps converted	32
Private buildings including conversions	30
Dwellings reoccupied and not included in above	15
The Total number of houses in the district increased during the year by	137

The biggest Public Health problem of these post-war years is undoubtedly Housing, and the magnitude and importance of this problem cannot be exaggerated.

It has long been recognised that overcrowding and bad housing conditions favour the spread of communicable disease and this is especially true of Tuberculosis. Indeed, I am convinced that once the problem of housing is solved, that of Tuberculosis will steadily diminish in seriousness.

The evil effects of overcrowding and bad housing are not however confined to spreading disease, and much of the present dry unhappiness and frustration takes origin from these causes.

During the year the Council has built up to its full allocation of licences but it is unfortunate that, far from effecting a reduction in the waiting list, the increase in applications has outstripped the building. The housing statistics given above show the tendency.



When estimating the number of houses which are required we have to consider not only the waiting list, but allowance must be made for the fact that with a few exceptions the demolition of substandard houses have been in abeyance for nearly 10 years, and there are houses in practically every parish which are barely habitable and should be demolished if alternative accommodation could be found. Allowance must further be made for families which are housed in the various ex-Army and R.A.F. camps through-out the district and who will in the not far distant future need re-housing. The hutments in these camps have in some cases passed their allotted span of useful life and need continuous patching to maintain even a semblance of comfort. Another fact of importance is that during the last ten years the population of the district has increased by over 1500 persons.

It will thus be seen that in Housing we have a great and serious problem the magnitude of which shows little sign of decreasing with the passage of time. It is to be feared, unless the rate of building can be increased, we are going to be faced with this problem for a long time.

Waiting List for Council Houses.

Number of applications on Waiting List on 1.1.50.	681
Number of applications received during course of the year	265
	<u>946</u>
Number rehoused during the year	107
Total on Waiting List at end of year	<u>839</u>

This figure is approximate as it does not take into account an unknown number of applicants who may have left the district etc., without removing their names from the list.

Hutted Camps.

When these camps were taken over it was intended that some should be for five and others for 10 years occupation. The Nacton camp on this basis falls due to be rehoused in 1951 and all the hutted camps in the district are due by 1958. The present total of families affected is 127.

Substandard Houses.

Since the war authorities have by force of circumstances had to make a compromise on the question of substandard houses and allow buildings which in prewar days would be considered uninhabitable to be patched and mended so that a few more years of use could be wrested from them before their inevitable end by demolition.

The most recent full scale housing survey, which was carried out in 1946, showed that roughly 600 houses fell into category 5 and contained structural defects which in normal times would have rendered them uninhabitable. In addition to this a further 530 contained serious structural defects of a less degree (Category 4)

Since 1946 energetic housing inspection has been carried on and wherever possible repairs have been obtained but this does not materially alter the fact that approximately 1100 houses in the district are nearing the end of their useful life and require replacement as soon as possible.

During 1949 one house was dealt with under Sections 11 of the housing Act, 1936, by a Demolition Order and a group of 6 houses was made the subject of a Clearance Order under Section 25 and 26 of the Act.

Type of House needed.

Up to the present the types of dwelling which have been erected have been mainly 3 bedroomed houses but a small number, roughly one in every 6 has been a 2 bedroomed bungalow. In addition a very few 4 bedroomed houses have been built.

While agreeing the above distribution probably caters for the majority of families I feel that it might be more economical to build, for a period at least, a higher proportion of 2 and also 4 bedroomed houses, the former of which might be incorporated in flats. In this way a family with a spare room might exchange with one which has increased in number.

C. NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Infectious disease during 1949 was not unduly prevalent. The total number of notifications received was 447 which is 185 fewer than in the previous year.

The majority of notifications were received during the first half of the year and the month of May showed the highest number. See Tables 1 and 2.

Measles. The total number of notifications of measles was considerably less than in 1948 but it still formed the largest single group of diseases. The fall in number when compared with the previous year accords with our finding of a biennial cycle.

Whooping Cough. The number of cases of whooping cough which were notified is the highest we have recorded since notification of this disease was introduced in 1940. The total of 131 cases in the year cannot, however be called an epidemic even allowing for "missed" cases.

Poliomyelitis. During the autumn months we had 5 confirmed cases of poliomyelitis in the district, of these, two were visitors who developed the disease soon after arrival and one was a service man who had just returned to his station in the district from leave. It seems likely that all three were infected outside the district. Of the remaining two indigenous cases one was possibly infected by one of the above visitors while the remaining case did not appear to have any traceable contact with the disease.

Diphtheria. This malady, once so prevalent and so harmful only produced one case during the year. The patient had not been immunised.

Tuberculosis. During 1949 the number of cases on the Register increased by 20. As will be seen from statistics these were mainly fresh notifications. The number of deaths however, from Tuberculosis was the lowest since 1939. See Tables 3 and 4.

D. WATER.

1. There are now 36 parishes in the district to which a public water supply is carried. In the remaining 29 parishes domestic water is derived from private wells and bores.

2. The bulk of the supply comes from the Deben R.D.C. Waterworks but the following parishes have supplies from public undertakings outside the district:-

The Ipswich Waterworks supplies properties in Foxhall, Nacton, Purdis Farm and Westerfield.

The Felixstowe Water Company supplies parts of Foxhall, Kirton, Trimley St. Mary and Trimley St. Martin.

The Woodbridge Waterworks supplies the parish of Melton.

3. The quantity of water available for the public supply is adequate and should permit of considerable extension of mains.

4. In quality the water is of a high standard of purity and has at no time revealed signs of contamination. The hardness and high iron content on the other hand are disadvantages. Improvement in this respect might be effected by filtration and aeration. There is no evidence of plumbosolvency.

5. During the year 126 extensions were made direct to houses, 79 standpipes were installed and 60 premises were supplied by Meter. Table 5 shows the distribution of water by the Public Mains.

6. Analyses of water was performed as follows:-

	Public Supply	Private
Number of samples	11	59
Satisfactory	11	28
Unsatisfactory	-	31

Chemical Analysis of the Public Supply: 2 samples.

Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0021
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0019
Combined Chlorine	4.1
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.59
Nitrites	NIL
Hardness (Total)	26°

E. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulance.

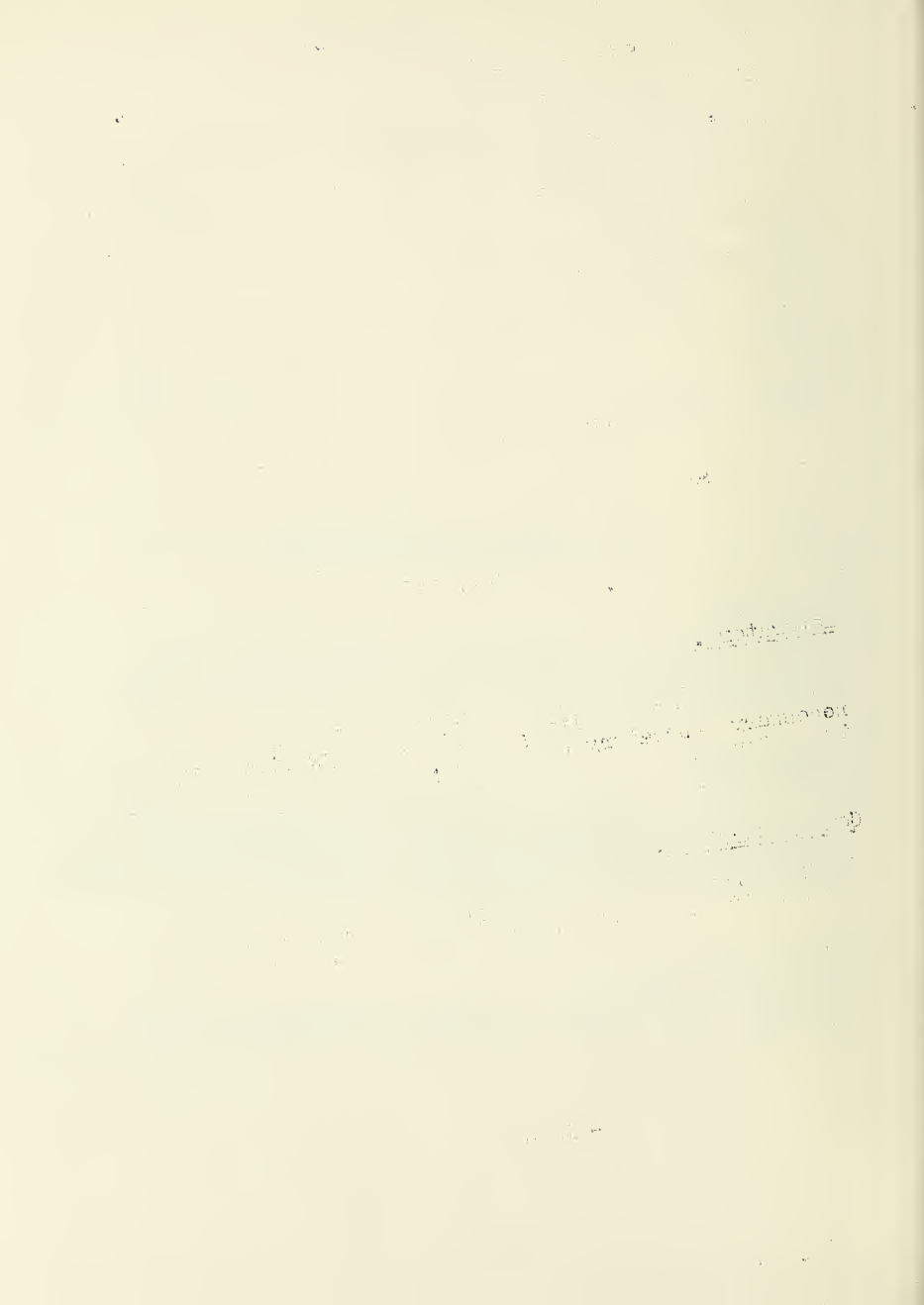
Ambulance cars are stationed at Ipswich, Woodbridge, Framlingham, and Felixstowe, and are available for non-infectious cases.

Laboratory.

The County Laboratory, has now been transferred to the Borough General Hospital, Ipswich, and provides all the necessary laboratory facilities. Chemical Water Analysis is performed by the Public Analyst, Norwich.

County Services.

The East Suffolk County Council is responsible for the Local Health Authority Services and the School Health Service.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - (non-Tuberculous).

	TOTALS											1946	
	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	1949	1948		1947
Scarlet Fever	-	1	2	15	7	1	-	-	-	26	3	15	17
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2
Whooping Cough	17	13	32	44	4	-	1	-	-	131	83	50	80
Measles	7	29	43	83	23	5	4	-	1	195	486	34	530
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	7
Polio myelitis	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	2	1
C. S. Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4	2	10	6	7	9
Pneumonia	5	9	3	8	-	2	5	10	15	57	32	29	38
Jaundice	-	-	1	2	4	-	1	1	-	9	9	10	27
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperial Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	6	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-

TABLE 2.

Monthly Notifications of Notifiable Diseases (non tuberculous).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total.
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	1	1	2	4	2	-	4	4	6	26
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	12	13	8	7	3	1	4	-	2	-	2	5	57
Whooping Cough	12	7	17	17	24	26	16	5	3	3	-	1	131
Measles	-	9	46	20	49	33	21	10	1	1	-	5	195
C. S. Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	10
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	5
Jaundice	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Chicken Pox	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Food Poisoning	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6
Glandular Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
													447

Diphtheria Immunisation Statistics, 1949.

Number of children immunised aged 0 - 4 years (inclusive) 2174

" " " " " 5 - 14 " " 3915

T A B L E 3.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE -- TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number in Register on Jan 1st 1949	38	24	28	27	117
" notified during the year	13	4	3	3	23
Number restored to register after removal in a previous period		3	1		4
Number added otherwise than by notification.	3			1	4
Number removed from register during the year	3	4	2	2	11
Number remaining on 31st Dec., 1949	51	27	30	29	137

Analyses of Non-Pulmonary Cases.

	M.	F.
Cervical Glands	2	3
Kidney	1	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Reasons for Removal from Register.

Recovered	1
Diagnosed non-tuber- culous	2
Left district	6
Died	<u>2</u>
	<u>11</u>

TABLE 4.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Analyses of Notifications and Deaths during the Year.

Age	Cases Notified					Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	2	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	3	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	5	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
	13	4	3	3	23	2	-	-	-	2

The Death Rate for Tuberculosis in Deben for 1949 was 0.061 per 1000 population. The figure for England and Wales was 0.45 per 1000

A comparison with the statistics for the previous 10 years.

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Number added to Register . . .	19	34	32	18	23	25	27	32	22	27
Deaths from Tuberculosis .	11	13	13	4	9	7	10	5	10	10
Death Rate (Tuberculosis) per 1000 population.	0.43	0.53	0.54	0.17	0.39	0.31	0.43	0.21	0.39	0.40

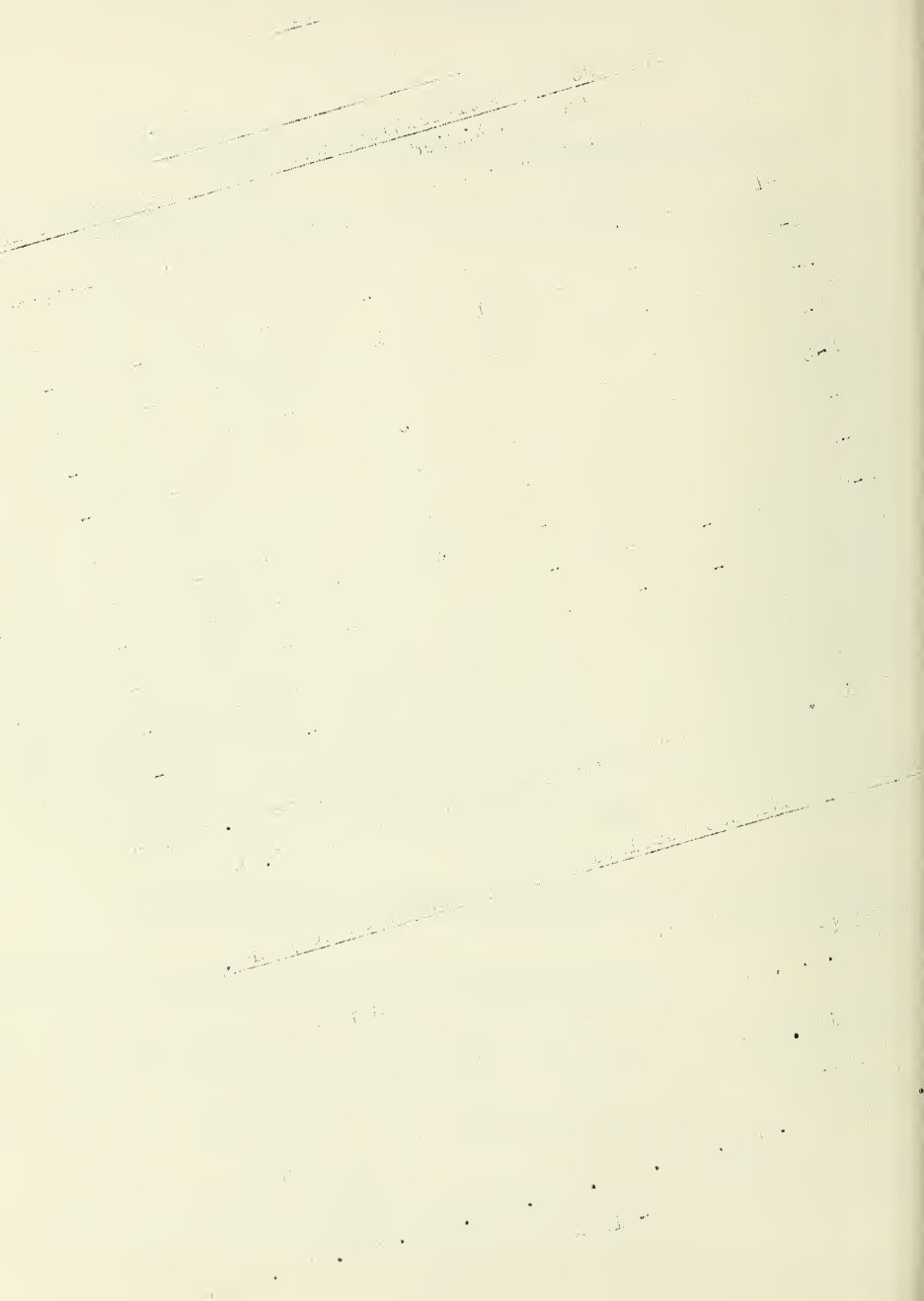


TABLE 5.
WATER SUPPLY.

Parish.	Direct to Houses	By Standpipe	Premises supplied by Motor.
Boulgo	4	10	2
Brodfield	29	43	10
Bromeswell	9	7	2
Bucklosham	5	-	-
Burgh	16	21	8
Charsfield	32	40	10
Clopton	20	28	15
Culpho	1	-	1
Creetingham	6	15	1
Dallinghoo	14	12	15
Foxhall	16	-	4
Grundisburgh	85	54	10
Hasketon.	23	23	12
Hoo	9	-	2
Kesgrave	399	2	8
Kirton	47	-	-
Martlesham	21	3	2
Melton.	276	20	-
Monowdon	3	11	8
Nacton.	363	-	8
Orford	1	-	8
Otley	54	73	17
Pettistree	10	2	7
Playford	4	-	-
Purdis Farm	51	-	-
Rushmore	419	26	9
Sutton	-	-	1
Swilland	10	30	7
Trimley St Martin	207	-	-
Trimley St Mary	214	-	-
Tudtonham	22	23	6
Ufford	47	11	6
Walterfield	27	2	1
Wickham Market	129	85	5
Witnesham	58	45	9
	2,644	595	195

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF
THE DISTRICT.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY INSPECTION OF
THE DISTRICT.

Housing Inspections (Private Dwellings)

	Issued	Abated
Statutory Notices	Nil	Nil
Preliminary Notices	17	17

Most of the under-noted works were carried out on verbal request and this continues to be the most desirable and satisfactory method for all concerned.

Analysis of Work carried out.

Roofs repaired	26
Chimney stacks repaired	8
Bargeboards	5
Guttering and R.W. pipes repaired or renewed	7
Ceilings repaired	12
Floors	6
Wall plastering repaired	9
Windows repaired	7
Doors	7
Dormer	1
Dampness remedied	4
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	10
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	2
Coppers repaired or renewed	2
Staircases repaired	3
W.C. Cisterns renewed	5
W.C. pedestals	5
Well heads repaired	2
Pumps repaired or renewed	11
External walls rendered	6
Dangerous gables repaired	3
Gully renewed	1
Cesspools reconstructed	2
Installation of drains	6
Drains repaired	14
Sink provided	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	9
Re- visits in connection with the above	72

Visits made in connection with:-

Housing Applications	281
Clearance Areas	26
Other Housing Matters	47
Water Supplies	51
Refuse Tips	36
Refuse Complaints	9
Cesspool Complaints	21
Pig Keeping	8
Poultry Keeping	7
Ditches and Ponds	41
Noise Complaints	4
Smoke Observations	7

Visits to temporary housing sites:-

Nacton	17
Ufford	12
Trimley	5
Brightwell	4
Debach	7
Caravans and Camping-Sites	31

I wish to thank Police Officer Gooch for his very willing and valuable co-operation in the matter of caravans on Rushmere Heath. Combined operations seem to have borne fruit, in that the Heath has now been free of unwelcome nomads for some time.

Infectious Diseases:-

Visits made following notifications of infectious diseases	44
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Visits made following notifications of Food Poisoning	63
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Disinfection of premises carried out	17
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Disinfestation of premises carried out:-

Fleas	7
Flies	3
Wasps	2
Hornets	2
Birds Nests	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Slaughterhouse licences issued	9
Inspections of premises	19
Slaughtermens licences issued	6

A limited number of self-supplier pigs continues to be slaughtered on private licenced premises. One of these establishments was condemned and a new building on modern lines was erected during the year on a new and more appropriate site.

KNACKERS YARDS.

The only licenced Knackers Yard in the District has also been condemned, and a modern concrete building in keeping with the business is in course of erection, again on a new and more appropriate site.

Visits made during the year	14
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INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Bakeries	13
Bakers Vans	7
Butchers Shops	18
Butchers Vans	9
Canteens (Mobile)	7
Canteens (Works)	9
Fish Shops	7
Fishmongers Vans	6
Fish & Chip Shops	18
Fish & Chip Vans	8
Grocers Shops	12
Grocers Vans	5
Ice Cream Shops	18
Milk Vans	4
Potted Meat Factory	2
Restaurant & Cafes	21

FOOD CONTROL.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year.

Lambs Liver	7 lbs
Lamb	58 "
Brisket Beef	4 "
Beef - Topside Salted	19 "
Beef - Fourquarter	77 "
Beef - Boneless Rump	7 "
Beef - Sirloin	39 "
Corned Beef	12 "
Ham Loaf	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Jellied Beef	12 lbs
Corned Beef Hash	1 lb
Mince Beef Loaf	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb
Tongue	6 lbs
Veal Loaf	3 lbs
Tomato Soup	1 tin
Evaporated Milk	18 tins
Chocolate	1 bar
Jam	1 lb
Sauce	1 bottle
Flour Self Raising	12 lbs
Dried Egg	1 pkt.
Tomato Ketchup	8 bottles
Unsweetened Condensed Milk	30 tins
Veal Loaf	1 tin
Sugar	14 lbs
Cheeses	36
Meat Lunch	2 tins.
Cheese	4 lbs.
Apples	2 lbs.
Salmon	2 tins.
Apple Sauce	1 bottle.
Baked Beans	2 tins.
Ryvita	1 pkt.
Haddocks	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone.
Ham Loaf	1 tin
Peas	7 tins.
Grapes	6 tins.
Mandarin Oranges	1 tin.
Tomatoes	4 tins.
Sweetened Condensed Milk	2 tins.
Dressed Crab	1 tin.
Sardines	1 tin.
Pickles	3 jars,

MILK.

It is with mixed feelings that I record the transfer during the year of the production side of all milk supplies to the Ministry of Agriculture. It seems wasteful of manpower and past effort to set up a completely new organisation, entailing an all round increase in the number of officials, armed with Statutory powers which had been denied Local Authorities, and the by-passing of the trained man already on the spot, who had borne the burden of the day, sometimes under extreme difficulties.

Prior to the transfer 63 visits were made to Dairies and Cowsheds.

Three complaints were received during the year from consumers, all during the spell of hot weather.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Factories with power	57
Factories without power	15
Number of inspections made	64

Defects found and remedied:-

Want of cleanliness	3
Other offences	6
	<u>9</u>

Outworkers.

Number of workers engaged in the making of wearing apparel

7

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples submitted for examination:-

		Bacteriological	Chemical
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Private . .	28	31	3
Mains . .	11	-	2

RODENT CONTROL.

The two operators were fully employed during the year and again carried out the Control on behalf of the Woodbridge Urban District.

<u>Visits to:-</u>	<u>Deben</u>	<u>Woodbridge</u>
Private premise	1377	273
Business premises	57	32
Council premises	<u>60</u>	<u>71</u>
Totals	<u>1494</u>	<u>376</u>

Premises found infested:-

Private	275	54
Business	6	3
Council	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	<u>284</u>	<u>60</u>

Major infestations were found at:-

Private premises	32	8
Business premises	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Totals	<u>33</u>	<u>9</u>

Bodies actually recovered:-

Rats	1347	462
Mice	<u>78</u>	<u>140</u>
Totals	<u>1425</u>	<u>602</u>

Estimated Killed:-

Rats	8349	1258
Mice	<u>647</u>	<u>326</u>
Totals	<u>8996</u>	<u>1584</u>

Mileage for the year 13,040

